RIGHT IS MIGHT.

PATIENCE! and steadfast adamantine will! [world We will do right, though the great murmuring Deride and thwart us, asking, Have you skill To guide your bark with all her saits unfurled Against the tempest of my scorching breath, That naught can shield thee from except more dreadful Death.

To thee indeed, Death wears a fearful face, See thou to that, he is our loving friend, Who calmly leads us with an awful grace, To where all doubting and all strife will end And as the guerdon of our hard-won race We shall embrace fair Truth, long sought in every place.

But for thy scorn, laugh on ' we love thee not, And how can that we love not, make us grieve ! Yet we must pity thee and thy sad lot, Marah to drink, the living waters leave-Ay, would endure all grief that thou canst give, Could our last wearied breath but teach thee how

to live. Thou yet shalt see our bark's triumphant way, Like the far day star's in its fullest prime Bearing divinest Truth's perfected sway, God's fairest child, helped in his chosen time Wait, and in quietness possess thy soul, Trust His almighty arm, Right shall all things con-

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. Six Reasons why it should be Abolished BY SAMUEL J. MAY.

To the Editor of The Tribune : We should take every suitable occasion to expose the inhumanity and uselessness of Capital Punishment. The recent horrible occurrence in France, made so notorious by the trial of M. Charles Hugo for his manly remonstrance; and the noble plea of his father, Victor Hugo, published in your paper a few days ago, must have arrested the attention of some who may not have thought much upon this subject before.

To such allow me to address some of the reasons why I think Capital Punishment ought to be abolished :

I. Capital Punishment should be abolished, because it is cowardly and mean to inflict it. The wretched men who can be made to suffer it, are already subdued, already in the hands and at the disposal of the State. There is nothing more to be feared from them; and the safety of no one requires their death. If a bloody-minded person were at large, doing harm to all who came in his way, "scattering about him fire-brands, arrows and death;" if he evaded, or successfully resisted all attempts to take him; if the civil power could not get possession of him, so as to restrain him and prevent his depredations upon society—there and prevent his depredations upon society—there might be some excuse, some appearance of necessity for the States' sending out its agents, and shooting him down as he fled. But when the poor wretch has been arrested, stripped of his weapons of offense—securely imprisoned—loaded with irons—enfeebled by close confinement and spare diet,—then to take him all helpless as he s, trembling and pale with fear to take him and de liberately put him to death. Oh! is it not coward ly, is it not mean? A whole community, a State, so afraid of a single individual—an individual too that is imprisoned, and it may be chained hand and foot, that they dare not let him live! Is not this cowardly, mean? "In countries and in times, in which the construction and discipline of "In countries and in Penitentiaries were unknown; among savage tribes, whose modes of lite and rude imperiect institutions afforded them no means of self tection against the repetition of crime, there might have been some excuse for interposing the impassable gulf of the grave between the crimi-nal and themselves. But with us, who have well constructed prisons, the execution of the criminal can never be necessary as an act of self-defens against the repetition of his crimes."

II. The Death Penalty ought to be abolished, because the infliction of it ever has been, and ever must be cruel and demoralizing. Is it not cruel, extremely cruel to take a human being, one who like ourselves can feel so exquisitely physical pain and mental anguish-one in whom, as in us, the dread of death is instinctive-is it not extremely cruel to take such a one deliberately, tie his hands so that he can not relieve the agony of his feelings a moment by making some effort to same bimself; to take him, and in the full consciousness of what awaits him, bring him slowly (it used to be by the beat of the muffled drum or the tolling of the funeral bell) to the ap-pointed place, and there, after sundry prelimi-naries, cut off his head, shoot him, or hang him is it not cruel? If this deliberate murder be not cruel, I fain would know whatact would deserve If it were not cruel, why are not the epithet agents for the infliction of it ! If it be a deed hich the highest good of society demands which Christ has appointed to be dene, and God will approve, why were the ministers of religion ed at the suggestion that it would be an appropriate work for them to do! Surely, if they be the holy men they ought to be, standing nearer to the Most High than common men, it would seem most fitting that to them should be committed the solemn office of taking away that life which God only can bestow. But no, I do not believe there ever was an unsophisticated indi-vidual—one unperverted by his theories about the domands of justice, or not blinded by his love of excitement or his thirst for revenge could view an execution without feeling that it was cruel A thrill of horror, a murnur of disapprobation, of disgust, always runs through the throng assembled to witness it, the moment the unmerciful deed is done, and the love of excite ment is gratified.

That the sight of such a deed is demoralizing.

thousands of facts might be adduced to prove But there is no need that I stop to argue this It is now pretty generally conceded in point. It is now pretty generally most of the States of our Union. Executions which used to be always enacted in public for which used to be always enacted in public for the good of the community, have everywhere been found to be so mischievous in their effects, that they are now generally had in private. This change is based upon a concession, that demands of the commonwealth the entire abolition of a law which it would be deleterious to the people to see executed. "Laws which inflict death for to see executed. "Laws which inflict death for murder," said Dr. Franklin, " are, in my opinion as unchristian [and therefore as demoralizing] as those which justify or tolerate revenge."

"The sight
Of blood to crowds, begets the thirst for more,
As the first wine cup leads to the long revel."
The infliction of the Death Penalty teaches directly "too low an estimate of the worth of life; and by hardening the heart, benumbing the finer feelings of the soul, familiarizing men with the thought and sight of man-killing, prepares them for the commission of crimes of violence."

executioner is the indirect cause of more ders than he ever avenges. "Sow an execution, and reap a crop of murders," is a proverb whose meaning is as true as it is terrible. "All the armeaning is as true as it is terrible. "All the arguments," says Mr. O'Sulivanin his report, "all the arguments of policy and humanity which dictated the abolition of the public spectacle, command us to abohsh the execution itself

III. Capital Punishment ought to be abolished, because it generally falls upon those who have been depraved by the customs and institutions which society maintains. A very large proportion of the murderers are found to have been brought up in ignorance'; to have been driven to desperate courses by oppression, or made insane by intem-perance. So long as the State neglects to provide instruction—intellectual and moral culture—for all its children, it should consent to suffer all the evils that may be inflicted by the viciously ignorant; excepting so far as it can avert these wils by such a course of treatment as shall have a beneficent reforming influence upon those who have been left, it not trained, to commit

So long as the State licenses the sale of inoxicating drinks, and men of the highest re-spectability countenance the use of them by their examples, and make themselves rich by the manufacture, importation and retail of the liquid damnation, so long no one should be held to pay

*Nearly eight thousand have been graduated at Harvard College. Dr. John W. Webster is said to be the first one of that number ever convicted of a

the forfeit of his life for any crime he may commit under their maddening influence. We may out him where he may be reformed from the loathsome habit we have allowed, tempted him have allowed, tempted him to contract; but it is the basest injustice in the community, first to mislead an individual to his ruin, and then hurry him out of life for his crimes. It was well said in one of the petitions presented to the Executive of Massachusetts for e commutation of the punishment of Orien De

Wolfe:

"The great reason why his life should not be taken is found in the fact that he has been suffered to grow up ignorant and neglected. He is an orphan. Society has never performed its duty to the immortal soul, which God committed to its charge, and now, after society has never sought out this neglected orphan boy, and endeavored to cultivate and ennoble the immortal spark within him, shall it strike him down upon the first infraction of the law—offer him up a sacrifice to its own neglect, and send him unprepared to his final account."

Again: Many of those, in all countries and in all ages, who have been brought to the gallows, were regularly trained by the State to violence

were regularly trained by the State to violence and bloodshed, often, too, against their will: they were soldiers in the Army or the Navymen who had for years been subjected to all the men who has for years been subjected to an the corrupting, hardening, demoralizing influences of the camp or the battle-ship—men who had had the benevolent affections of their hearts studiously repressed—men who had been taught, ay, compelled, to commit murder, and then alter ward were hanged or put to death for doing on their own account the very deeds which they had their own account the very deeds which the had-been applauded for doing at the bidding of oth-ers. The declaration is as old as Machievel, that "War makes thieves and murderers, and peace brings them to the gallows." Now it seems to me obviously just that so long as the State will teach, train, encourage, compel men to learn and practice the arts and include the passions of the man-killer, so long she should not assume the right to put to death any one who may so far forget himself as to do the same act to gratify his own revenge or cupidity, that he has been taught he must do to gratify the same had passions in the rulers of his country. And, more than all, in those States where the Government legalizes, and the civil arm would enforce oppression—where one portion of the community are held in slavery to the other, no individual ought to be capitally punished, who, goaded to desperation by the wrongs inflicted upon him, should wreak vengeance upon the one that has deprived him of all his rights as a man, and would keep him in the condition of a domes-ticated brute. "Oppression maketh even a wise man mad.

IV. Capital punishment ought to be abolished -because, although it be the highest penalty the Law can inflict, it is not denounced against the highest offenses. Death is inflicted upon him who kills, or with violence defiles the body, not upon him who kills or defiles the soul. Yet, need I ask which is the greater offense. What parents ask which is the greater offense would not rather see their son-their only songashed all over with wounds inflicted by the asmssin's knife, knowing that he died in innocen cy-than to see his body bloated, and his countenance covered with the blotches of intem ance-to hear from his lips profaneness and scenity, and find that his heart had been filled with impurity-his moral and religious princi ples utterly undermined-i. e., that he has been seduced by bad men, and made a hiertine or Yet those are tolerated, licensed, in a community who are working the soul ruin of the young continually-those who are plotting countless devices to undermine their principles deprave their appetites and mislead them into courses which conduct to moral death. Such men are allowed to go at large, hay, are licensed by the State to seek a livelihood by their prac-tices, to accumulate fortunes out of the ruin of their fellow men; and if they succeed, are per mitted to move unquestioned among the rich and the fashionable. Now if we are not afraid to let such men deliberately prosecute their work it is inconsistent, bypocritical, false in us to be afraid of them that now and then kill a body.

and after that have no more that they could do. So too the seducer of the confiding female—he So too the seducer of the confiding female—he who has unsettled her principles, defiled her seul, brought her by his wiles to become the partner of his guilt, he may escape with a paltry fine—but he who in the fury of his appetite, has overcome by brute force the opposition of his victim—has bent her person but not her will to his vile purposes, and so has left her morally unharmed, he for this certainly less offense must pay the forfeit of his high. For supher example, we need only of his life. For another example, we need only recur to the case of the slave holders and the slave. Society permits, assists the one to seize upon his fellow being; deprive him of all his rights, make a piece of property of him, reduce him to the condition of a chattel, work him as a horse or an ox, whip him, brand him, starve him, sell him, mortgage him, give him away-but de nounces the punishment of death upon the poor, injured outraged man, if he raises in his madness upon his oppressor and takes or attempts to take his life.

Such glaring inequalities in the administration of the highest functions of Government not only renders nugatory the infliction of punishment, but tends to bring the institution of civil government into distrust, if not contempt.

V. Capital Punishment ought to be abolished, because it is vindictive, not reformatory. If there be any class of our fellow beings who should excite our deepest commiseration, and call out our best efforts for their relief, they are they who have been hurried by their passions to the commission of crimes that awaken general horrorand lead the perpetrators of them to be looked at as aliens from the human family, no longer en titled to the sympathy and forbearance of their brethren. These are fallen men,—but they are men for all that. There is something in them much better that the horrid passion which has hurried them to crime. If it were, as it surely was, the great, distinctive work of the founder of Christianity to seek and to save the lost-it must he the duty of his fellow laborers to seek, and then the arms of the State interpose to snatch them away from the kindly, Christian influences, which if brought to bear upon them may, and probably will subdue, chasten, change their hearts,—and bring them into good fellowship with

n again, and into at-one-ment with God Were we indeed a Christian people, the restoration of the lost would be the work of love, in which our cooperation would be the most gene-ral, liberal and hearty. Our prisons and penitentiaries would be planned and appointed for the reformation of criminals—would be committed to the most humane, the best, the wisest men that conducted throughout on such principles and in such a spirit as should tend to soften the hearts of the most obdurate, and bring the vilest sinner back to God and his fellow-beings. We should not be so eager to get rid of our erring brothers -to dispose of them summarily, that they may be out of sight and out of mind. But an instance of dreadful crime in a fellow would at once awaken within us the deepest commiseration for him, as well as abhorrence of his offense; and rouse us to do all in our power, and incur any expense that might be necessary to restore our

Taking the life of a criminal can, of course, have no tendency to reform him. It cuts him down ere there can be any satisfactory evidence of his repentance—ere there can have been time to effect a radical change in his character. Capital Punishment is vindictive. It is called the VENGEANCE of the Law, and justly so. For it seems to do no other good (if good this can be called) but to gratify the resentment which the community feels toward one who has disturbed its peace. That this is the spirit which prompte to Cantal Punishment we must infer from the its peace. That this is the space to Capital Punishment, we must infer from the undemable fact that people are always the most willing to have those criminals suffer death whose crime has outraged their feelings most In our endeavors to obtain the or commutation of the punishment of murderers, we have always found the difficulty of effecting our purposes to be in proportion to the aggrava-tion of their offenses. We have had a case ex-actly in point, in this State, but two or three years ago. I refer to the case of the wretched Green who was executed, at Troy, for the murro. I refer to the case of the wretches der of his wife. The petitions for the commuta tion of his punishment were set aside at once, on the ground that his crime was a peculiarly heinous one. It undoubtedly was so-peculiarly heinous, so far as we can judge from the outward circumstances of his deed—but that, so far from being a reason why he should be kurried out of life. is the very reason, of all others, why he should have been kept ahke, that by a course of Chris-

tian instruction and discipline he might have been

prought into a regenerate state.

VI. The Death Penalty should be abolished because the State has, and can have, no adequate authority to take the life of a human being. It is universally conceded that we have no right individually to take the life of a man except in a case of self-defense. Whence, then, did the Government of the State get the right to deprive one of life in any other case! The theory on which our civil constitutions test is that all the powers of the State are derived from the will (expressed or implied) of its constituent members. The individuals who compose the community, it is asserted, transfer to the Government such rights and powers as it is supposed will be better administered by this agent of the body politic than by individuals. But the State na id can have rightfully no power which not receive from its constituents. Now these nstituents surely could not give to the State what they did not themselves possess. t be in the extremest case of self-defense) to kil a fellow-man, he cannot transfer to the body politic any right to do this in any other case. "The stream cannot rise higher than the foun

Nor, again, did the community derive this by its constituents touching themselves. When we surrendered to the body politic a portion of our rights to enable us the better to retain the aggregate of them, did we concede our title to Did we give-could we have given-to so ciety the right to take our life away under any circumstances, for any cause? No: we did not possess that right ourselves, and therefore we could not transfer it. A man in cause kill himself without sin. A man may not for any therefore, delegate to others the right to kill him Let the crimes that he has committed be what they may; let the terrors of conscience be ever they may: let the terrors of conscience be ever so awful, the inflictions of self-reproach be ever so severe, he may not (without aggregating his guilt) fly from his termenters, by burying houself in the grave. Though the natural punishment of his sins may seem to him (as it did to Cain) greater than he can bear, though the sun may give him no cheering light, and the earth may look dreary to his eye, and every man he meets may seem to abhor and dread him—though he may feel himself to be a fugitive and a vagabond
—he has no warrant from the Almighty Disposer of life to escape from his sufferings by rushing unbidden through the gates of death. How, hen, could be have transferred to the body politie authority to do with him, or for him, (let his crime be what it may,) that which he had no au-thority to do with or for himself? He could not give to the community, any more than to an in-lividual, what he did not possess. And if the lowers of Government are (as they are said to be by all republicans and democrats) derived from the governed, whence did the Government get the right to kill any of its constituents for any cause whatever? Surely, I repeat, the stream cannot rise higher than its source.

Here I may be told that the right of the State to take the life of the murderer is derived from the right, which every individual constituent has to defend himself by taking the life of his assailant. In this connection I will concede the premise, that we may come at once to consider the con-clusion. I will concede that if an individual e attacked by another, and can save self only by killing the other, he may take the life of his assailant. This, however, will not. by any train of correct reasoning, lead us to the conclusion which the advocates of the death penalty have attempted to derive from it. For before society could have the right of the malividual, in the case supposed, it must be evident that society is in the same predicament as the individual. But this will not be pretended, because the animal to be executed must be already on the hands, and entirely at the disposal of the State. Nor by putting him to death will the State protect the life of the one he has assailed. because that life he has already taken. "It is not till after the crime, which no human power can repair, that the State seizes the criminal and puts him to death for the purpose of making an example of him, and of holding his execution up in view as a terror to others-a shocking sort of experimenting on human nature-to kill one man order to reform or confirm the virtue other-i. e. an attempt to deter from the shedding of human blood, by itself setting the example of the very act it forbids." Now if this were the the very act it forbids." Now if this were the probable effect of inflicting capital punishment I contend that (if our theory of Government be correct,) the State could have no authority to in flict such punishments, unless it can be made to appear that the constituents of the State indi-vidually have the right to kill the murderer for the same reason, i. e. in order to deter others from

mmitting the crime. We must, it seems to me in the light of this ast argument, either give up our theory of civil government, our republicanism, our democracy, and go back in acknowledgment of the claims of the despots of the old world, who assert a de-cisive right to dispose of their subjects as they please, or else we must recognize the inviola-bility of the life of man, and renounce the right

of Governments to inflict the penalty of death. To shed the blood of our fellow creatures, says Blackstone, one of the greatest writers apon Law and Morals, that has ever lived, "to d the blood of our fellow creatures is a mat that requires the greatest deliberation, and the fullest conviction of our own authority; for life is the immediate gift of God to man; which neither he can resign, nor can it be taken from him, unless by the command, or the permission of Him who gave it, either expressly revealed, or cellected from the laws of nature or society by clear and indisputable demonstrations."

I misst, therefore, in conclusion, that the pun-shment of death ought to be abolished, because

there is no command or permission of God to inflict it, that is now obligatory or in force We all know, of course, that Moses, (believed

by most Christians to have been the divinely apinted lawgiver of the Jews,) instituted a g rnment, under which the penalty of death was rescribed. But it was prescribed not for murder, for rape, and treason alone. It was pre-scribed for many other offenses, some of them merely ceremonial. There is no one at the pres-ent day, I trust, in any part of Christendom, so sanguinary that he would consent to enforce the penal code of Mosses. And yet there is no intimation, anywhere given, that those who acknowledge its present authority, are at liberty to elect the crimes upon which the death penalty shall still be inflicted, and abrogate it in refer-ence to others, that may not seem so hemous. It we adopt the penal code of the Jewish lawgiver on account of its divine authority, we are bound to adopt the whole. From this, I presume, there is no one among us who would not revolt however stremuous he be for Capital pumahment n certain cases. Every consistent man, there fore will forbear to urge the present authority of Mesaic law; for it will require of him more than he will be able to concede.

But we are told there is a commandment given by God in the Bible, which is not a part of the Mesaic Law, and has therefore not been abrogated by the grace and truth of the Gospel. It is found in the IXth Chapter of Genesis, 6th vetse: "whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." On this the advocates of Capital Punishment mainly rely. It is, indeed, their chief corner-stone. It is a command of the Almighty, say they, which has never been repealed. and therefore is obligatory upon us. All your arguments against the Death Penalty, however agoineths against the Petality however sound and ingenious, are of no avail; for what is man when he replieth against God! It is the con mandment of the Most High; and all that is left for us to do is reverently to obey. "Whose sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed." In the case of murder, at least, it is determined by infants washen, but least, it is determined by infinite wisdom that such shall be

the penalty.

If so much reliance be placed upon one short sentence-it such a basis is indeed the main support of such a superstructure, surely the language of this sentence ought to be plain, unequivocal, not admitting fairly of any other con-struction, more accordant with the merciful, forgiving spirit of the Gospel. But is it so !

means: quite otherwise.

The whole force and strength of the passage, as a command, resides in the auxiliary word "shall." But this, all know, is of the same will," and often used interchangably tense as "will," and often used interchangably with it. "Shall" is not always imperative. It is used frequently in the Scriptures in the sense of "will." "Bloody and deceitful men," says the Psalmist, "shall not live out half their days." Whoso diggeth a pit shall fall therein." "The ricked shall do wickedly." In the very chapter from which this famous passage is taken we read, "Every living thing that moveth shall be

meat for you," where it is obviously a permission

and not a command.

We see, then, that if we receive the passage exactly as it stands, in our Common Version, it by no means requires the construction, which the advocates of Capital Punishment put upon it. We may understand it only as a permission— and what we are permitted to do, we are also permitted not to do. It would be left discretion ary with us. And in fact, practically this is the only way in which those who claim for human governments the right to inflict death, this is the only way in which they, even they, after all, un-derstand it should be used. Much as they have said about this passage as a command, the most strenuous of them I doubt not, would insist that in some cases of murder, the penalty should be this liberty may be taken in some cases, accord ing to man's wisdom—may it not be taken in other cases—tes, in all cases—if men shall be brought to see, that there are other and better ways of treating the worst criminals, than put

ting them out of life.
But as I have intimated, the translators might with equal propriety, have written it "will his blood be shed." There is nothing in the original requiring them to use the word "shall." And now if we use the passage with this emenda tion, what light it throws upon the whole great subject under consideration. "Whose sheddeth subject under consideration. "Whose shed man's blood by man will his blood be shed. prediction-a prediction signally fulfilled in all ages of the world-a prediction that we our selves, all of us perhaps, have seen verified—that the shedding of man's blood always will have a tendency to awaken the sanguinary passions, and impel men to the shedding of more blood. We see, in the light of all history, and of passing events, that this has been and is signally true Violence always has, and always will awaken the spirit of violence. The sight of blood seems to infuriate men. Never until the life of man is held sacred, and the sentiment that it is invible comes to prevail generally—never until then will the violation of life become rare. The Quakers and Meravians inculcate this sentiment instance of a murder committed by a Quaker or a Moravian It is not the fear of the gallows that restrains men from the commission of murder, but the sentiment of respect for life, instinc-tive in the human heart. Let that sentiment be fully developed, let it be enlightened, let it be inculcated upon all children with the care and earnestness which its importance demands, and the lives of all men would be safe in the of their fellows, excepting perhaps, those of them that have become meane

CALIFORNIA.

Climate of San Francisco-Autumn Weather-A California Winter-Regularity of the Temperature-Calendar for March, April and May-Record of Temperature, Wind and Rain - Agriculture - Shipments - Immense Quantity of Lumber-Health-Omnibuses-New Bay Discovery - California Fruit-Mining Operations - Prospecting should go to California-Fresh and Salt

Correspondence of The Tribune.

San Francisco, Saturday, June 14, 1851. Messas. Editors: The present mail brings to the people of the Atlantic States a story of shame and disgrace to the citizens of San Francisco. The subject is too sickening for my taste, and I will leave you to gather the facts from other sources. This letter will be devoted mainly to a sketch of the climate since my residence here. When I arrived, in the latter part of Angust, we had daily sea winds and fogs, the Messas. Editors: The present mail of August, we had daily sea winds and fogs, the atmosphere being almost constantly loaded with mist, both night and day. With winter apparel, the evenings were too cold to sit comfortably without a fire.

The fogs and sea winds of the Summer ceased early in September, and from that time, through the month of October, the weather was clear and still, and the temperature genial. The same condition of climate ran into November, and we had between two and three months of the very best "Indian Summer" that was ever got up in the old States. The wise ones told of rain to set in early in November, or by the middle, at furthest, and to continue in diluvial profusion till Spring. But no rain came. Everybody was prepared for it-the streets were planked and sewered-but an unclouded sky and a bright cheerful sun prevailed.

About the 20th of November, the clouds began to gather, and after a few days of ominous portent, the rain was heard showering down by night. For a week it rained almost every day, more or less, though the sun never omitted to present his face in his daily round. About two thes of water fell. Long boots and India Rubber coats became epidemic. But so far from the outpourings that were promised, the clouds deals forth sparingly, and at length retired.

December set in with clear, bright and coo weather. On the 5th, the mercury fell to 28°, at sun rise, and was not above 38° at noon. There was ice in the shade all day-the only day all winter of which this can be said. From the 10th to the 17th there were seasonable and gentle rains. At this time, just as the winter should set in, lo! the hills donned the livery of spring, and the little flowers began to peep out. The gardens about the city and at the Mission were placed under cultivation. The winter was over. The morning of the 5th, already referred to, proved to be the coldest of the season. Only once after this month did the mercury fall to the freezing point, so as to produce ice. freezing point, so as to produce ice. The 22st is noted in my journal as a "splendid day," 23d, do, and so on till the 30th. On two or three mornings during this period there were slight frests, and at noon the thermometer varied from 55° to 64°. It would be impossible to conceive of more delightful weather.

January began with broken weather, and sev-eral moderate rams. But from the 8th to the 25th inclusive, there was not a drop of rain, and the weather was mostly delightful. A slight rain fell on the 26th. Instead of the dreaded torrents of water, drouth was now complained of. The miners had no water to wash the immense heaps of golden earth they had piled up in the summer and autumn. Even the farmers and gardeners complained, and the price of hay and barley—the latter much relied on in this and barley—the latter much rened on in this country for horse-feed—was raised in consequence. On the 17th, the thermometer was at 20°, at sunrise, but on no other day did it sink to the freezing point. At noon it varied from 50° to 64°. These two figures will serve to show the remarkable uniformity of this climate, as to temperature. I will copy the state of the thermomerature. perature. I will copy the state of the thermom eter at noon on each day, from the 1st to the 31st in regular order: 32, 57, 60, 51, 52, 53, 56, 53, 50, 56, 64, 60, 52, 55, 57, 56, 55, 55, 59, 59, 59, 53, 58, 58, 61, 62, 57, 62, 61, 57, 63, 61. This is a fair specimen of the whole year, in regard to the fluctua tions from day to day. A more regular climate scarcely exists in the world.

February began with foggy mornings, and the

sky for the first week was more or less overcast, with little rain. After this clear and beautiful weather prevailed, except several light rains from the 1sth to the 24th. A few partial frosts occurred, but no ice. The warmest noonday was 71°, and the coldest 55° The hills and meadows were covered with blossoms, but vegetation suffered from the drouth. Chird of an inch of rain fell this month.

The former half of March was warm and pleasant, except that the continuance of dry weather, and the prevalence of Westerly winds stirred up more dust than necessary for comfort. On the 18th, occurred a revolution in the elements, with a cold rain, and in the night a show er of hail and rain. Next morning Mount Diabo-lo, whose conical peak towers above the intervening hills at a distance of 30 miles eastward. glittered in the sun-beams, covered for the time with his beautiful winter costume. coast range of mountains further southward, where there are no hills to intercept the view exhibited their snowy peaks at a much greater distance. The sight was charming, and I gazed on it almost by the hour, from the streets of the city, and from the surrounding hights. After this the weather was irregular, with occasional rains. On the night of the 30th was a heavy shower of hail, rain and snow, and next day

Mount Diabolo and the coast range, again shone in snowy brightness. The morning of the 31st was the coldest, viz. 34°, and light frosts were observed on several other mornings. The warmest noonday was 74° and the coldest 53°.

April resembled March in its general complex-

Prior to the 20th there were several sea-ble and moderate rains. The last week was ion. sonable and moderate rains. The last week was not to be surpassed by Italy or any other country The 28th was rather warm for exercise at noon day, the mercury mounting to 84°. The coldes noon was 57°, and the coldest morning was 43° There was no general rost. The whole surface of the country was covered with beautiful flowers, and the hills beyoni the Mission, at least four miles off, as seen from the city, were actually yellow with this floral carpet. Cabbages, tur-nips, lettuce and other vegetables made their appearance in the market, raised in the open air in boring gardens.

With May came an increase of the daily seabreeze, which on several occasions so filled the air with dust and sand as to force the peop keep within doors. A few efforts at rain were made, but they failed, and the dry season was surrendered to unconditionally, under the assurance of the old residents that rain could not come down from the sky after the middle of May But behold! on the 18th, a regular rain set in and we had the rainiest day of the whole season Some rain fell on the two succeeding days, an then dry weather and high winds finished out the month. The late fall of rain was of great value to the agricultural interests. There was no weather so warm as in April, the mercury not rising beyond 80°. At 8 A.M. on the 15th, there was a decided shock of an earthquake, which shook the houses of the city, and agitated the

ships in the harbor.

June, thus far. (14th) has been a continuation In the first week there were several high winds, which are always a great nuisance here, from the sand and dust they stir up, and also the chill air they bring in from the ocean. The morning is invariably bright and calm, and of genial temperament; but toward noon the wind sets in from West, or South of West, and immediately you are chilled, and if sensitive, driven to take refuge in the house, or beneath a clock. Fogs are a part of the Summer regime, but we have had no fogs yet. So far from suffering with heat, there has not been one evening thus far, when fire in the sitting-room was un-comfortable. Men wear their winter clothing all the year. Though clad in flannel, I have not vet thrown off my coat from heat even at noon-

day.
I will now give the mean temperature of each month, at source and at noonday, and also the highest and lowest extremes, the proportion of Northerly, Southerly and Westerly winds, the number of clear days, &c I also add the number of days in the nonth which were windy in whole or in part-mostly in part :

December, 1850-Mean at sunrise, 42° noonday,
December at sunrise, 42° noonday,
Dec 54; Highest, 64, lowest, 28; Northerly 18 days, easterly, 3, west and south, 10, days, 6, Clear days, 17, Rain on 5 days, qu 1.60 inches. Ice on 4 mornings. No sno January, 1851—Mean at sunrise, 41; at noonday, 57; Highest 64; located and

57 Highest, 64 lowest, 30 lee on one morning. Northerly winds 12 days easterly, 6 west and south, 13. Windy days, 2 clear days, 20. Rain on 1 days quantity, 0.85 inches. No snow or ail.

February-Mean at sunrise, 42°, at noonday, 60°, inhest, 71°, lowest, 33°. No ice, snow or hall

Cays. 18. Cays. 19. 2 inches.

April—Mean at sunrise 441° at noonday 661°.

Highest 84° lowest 42°. Northerly winds on 3 days, casterly 3, west and south 24. Windy days 15. Clear days 13. Fain on 8 days—quantity 1.14 in.

May.—Mean at sunrise about 50°, at noonday 68° and 19. Cays and 19. C

Clear days 13. Fain on 8 days—quantity 1.14 in.

May.—Mean at sunrise about 50°, at noonday 68° or 69°. This is only an estimate, the fire having destroyed my instruments, and temporarily deranged my observations of the temperature. Highest and lowest estimated at 78° and 45°. Northerly winds on 1 day, easterly 1, west and south 29. Windy days 18. Clear days 19. Rain on 3 days, (18th, 19th and 20th)—quantity 6.70 in.

Beside the rain above recorded, there was one other during the last twelve months. This was about the middle of September, when one tourth of an inch fell during a thunder storm. Nothing

of an inch feil during a thunder storm. nearer to a thunder-storm has transpired for a year past. Indeed I have not even noticed light ning, except on one other occasion, and then was faintly visible in the distant horizon. It is dull climate to those who are fond of thunder-

It appears from the foregoing record, that the quantity of rain for a year past is as follows: Sept. 0.25 in., Nov. 2.00 in., Dec. 1.60 in., Jan. 0.85 in., Feb. 0.35 in., March 2.00 in., April 1.14 in , May 0.70 in -tatal 8.89, or in round numbers 9 inches. This is less than one-fourth the quantity which falls in the dryest years in the Atlantic States, where the amount varies from 40 to 60 inches, the average being about 45.

In most other parts of the State there has been more rain than at San F nowhere an average supply. Yet it has been doled out so economically that agricultural industry has not suffered, and the gardens and crops are in luxuriant condition. Hay and Barley have been harvested. New potatoes are in our market, as large as goose eggs, and selling at 15 cents a pound. So much ground has been stocked with this vegetable, that the price will he down in a month or two, to two or three cents a pound-or about \$1 to \$1 50 per bushel The ruling price for good old crop potatoes at this time is 7 to 10 cents per pound, retail equivalent to 83 50 and 85 a bushel. The he ow in the market are from Oregon and Hobart I am informed by a merchant that the quantity

of merchandize now on the Ocean, and known to be destined to this port, from the Atlantic States and all other parts of the world, is 180,000 tuns! People abroad are so sure of a scarce time coming upon us, that they secure us against it by the most lavish shipments. Lots of tea have arrived here from New-York, meeting on the way other lots shipped hence to New

After the late fire, certain operators in lumber made a calculation to ascertain the amount on and, and the result showed the enormous aggregate of 25 millions of feet in the market, rebuild the city would require two and a llions of feet ! leaving over 20 millions on hand anilions of feet' leaving over 20 millions on hand.

And yet lumber is arriving daily from all quarters. Eighty millions of feet have been brought
into this port in the last two years.

The health of the city continues good, and the

Doctors are gentlemen of leisure. In the first week of this month, June, there were 11 interments, four of which were from deaths by violence. Out of the whole number, six were buried at the public expense. This in a population of

We have a regular omnibus line now in opera tion, running to the Mission by the plank road, a distance of something over two miles—fare \$1 each way. The showy outside painting, the cushioned seats and velvet linings, and the strap and peep hole above, are objects of attraction and an usement to the Senoritas about the Mision, who are fond of patronizing the new estai

A superb bay has recently been explored by Capt. Tickenor of the steamer Sca Gull, on the coast 44 miles north of the division line of Oregen and California. It is said to be of safe and easy entrance, and capable of accommodating a thousand ships with perfect security. The sur-rounding country is luxuriantly productive, and well wooded, and a town or city is already laid out there by a colony landed from the Sea Gull.

I have just seen a specimen of the Humboldt
Raspherries, of which I spoke in a former letter.
They are preserved in a bottle with brandy, and though somewhat shriveled, are far beyond any thing of the kind I have ever before observed.— They are about as large as the common-size

dums-decidedly larger than the damson. Many f them are an inch in diameter, and when fresh would no doubt measure an inch and a half. I cannot say much of the natural productions f the region about San Francisco, except as to flowers, which abound in great beauty and pro-fusion. There is a gooseberry growing abund-antly on the hills, but it is a little thorny thing, and not much used for cooking. I mean to say the fruit itself is thorny, or more strictly speaking, prickly, from the rigid hairs which cover it

and there are some Strawberries. The mining operations are going on as usual. From all I can learn, I have no doubt that a larger amount of gold will be produced the present

Blackberries are gathered in moderate portions

Year than in any former year. Some well is formed persons who have been through the maning region estimate the quantity at double. The supply of the precious metal, both in the earth and in the rock, is inexhaustible; but it is to longer to be picked up on the surface by the handful. Mining operations are becoming daily more complicated. Machinery is introduced for crushing the rock. Instead of the cradle of one man-power, we have the Long Tom, worked by mules. Machinery is used to raise water, to be afterwards conducted by artificial channels ten, twenty and thirty miles. The washing a

but one link in the chain. but one link in the chain.

As to the rich discoveries daily promulgated, some are real, and others got up to attract emigration and encourage trade. Every merchang and trader throughout the maning region is interested in making out a good case for the mi-ners in his neighborhood, and letters are often manufactured to serve the purpose. But it is nevertheless true that many rich deposits are found, and fortunes sometimes made in a few days. And so is it true that fortunes are some times made by purchasing a lottery ticket.

It may be fairly assumed that from ten to twenty thousand men are constantly engaged in prospecting. Every hill and valley, and water, course and ravine in the State is covered with eager explorers, single or in companies, searching for rich placers or quartz veins. And while ninety-nine in a hundred spend all their money searching for more, and become disgusted with the "humbug," the hundredth man falls upon a fortune, and blows a trumpet, the sound of which passes the Rocky Mountains, and lures from their homes twice as many adventurers as return disappointed and impoverished.

After all, this is the country for a poor man, or the man of moderate means, who comes were

reasonable expectations, and for a PERMANENT HOME. Witness a solitary tact: By the last conflagration, thousands of persons, many of them day laborers, with large families, were burned out of house and home, and left penuless. Yet I have not encountered a solitary petition for rethave not encountered a solitary permote for re-lief, or a single application for money, clothing or bread. After the fire, the proprietors of a theater at Sacramento proposed a benefit for the sufferers, but there was no one to ask for relief, and it was publicly and promptly declined through the papers. The laborer is the rich man here, and poverty and distress take refuge among merchants, tradesmen and processonal

The city is so far rebuilt that you would scarcely recognize the tranks of the destroyer -Means are taken to provide an adequate supply of water, against the future danger. Beside the introduction of fresh water, for which an ordinance has passed the Councils, a project has been started for constructing a reservoir of salt water, to be supplied from the bay, and used in case of fire. Both plans contemplate their fulfillment by private enterprise, with certain privileges and restrictions. And one or both will no doubt be speedily carried out. Yours, &c.

SAN FRAN.

Berkshire. Correspondence of The Tribune.

STOCK SRIEGE, Friday, July 18. The up-to-90° Fahrenheit days are upon us, and I would give you, miserable denizers of New-York, my fellow-sufferers not many days

ago, the simple, straight-forward advice, to take the New-Haven Express train at 8 o'clock in the morning, meet at Bridgeport the Housatonic train for Berkshire Co., Mass., by which one may come through, without fault or failure, break-down or smash-up, running-off or running on, to this delectable Stockbridge by precisely seven minutes past three, according to contract After a bath and a good dinner, if you did not snatch it on the road, you must take a stroll the same afternoon through the maple-lined and elm-shaded streets, take a look at the unique Episcopal Church, at the house where Jonathan Edwards wrote his treatise on the hill, at the old church yard, crowdel with interesting monuments, at the Indian burying-ground of 300 years ago, preserved in stient yet speaking years ago, preserved in silent yet speaking desolation from all encroachment by a title deed good to the end of time, and so passing on, return home through the meadows just at sun set, by the side of the gracefully winding, love ingly lingering Honsatonic. In the evening yet should make friends with the visitors at the Hotel, well bred cultivated people, hear some music, or smoke and chat on the piazza, enjoying the cool fresh air and the dimly-seen, was

ing leaves of the maples.

Next morning you shall rise all ready and refreshed for a morning's ride, and where shall I advise you to drive, when there is such a sump tuous assortment of rides through groves and by streams and over beautiful hills and around nestling lakes? You must go to Monument Foununsurpassed in the land, and because Bryant has made it classic by his peem. But you should go there in the alternoon, for the sake of the lengthening shadows across the valley, and the setting sun. So in the morning let us drive "over the hill" north, and drink in that enchanting view of the tree-spangled and stream-ribanded plain below, and come in a half-hour to the "Stock-bridge Bowl," a take of three miles circumfer-ence, (about which Mrs. Sigourney has written the most graceful poetry of her collection.) at the upper end of which is Nathaniel Hawthorne's unassuming house, without any "ga-bles" at all, (at which, however, you may call, if you dare to intrude yourself on his retiracy from the world,) and passing on, still due north two miles more, come to Lennox, a pretty, perched-up village, where you can see Miss Sedgwick's resi-dence, which, unlike Hawthorne's, has more gables than one would dare to tell, in anything except a work of fiction; and has, too, lying be it, a sweep of landscape stretching far away, so grand and beautiful that it almost makes the tears start—and return chattily and merrily home by another road, to a good dinner at the Stock-

bridge House. In the afternoon, you know, we are engaged for Monument Fountain; and as we shall not get home till in the evening, and you must take the cars for New-York in the morning, we say no more about that trip, except that it is the ineffsble delight of all who go, (and all do go,) provided they take along some lemenade and cake,

and Bryant's poem to read on the top.

The next forenoon we will take a lively scramble through Ice Glen, really one of the most wonderful places in the world, and also a stroll on to remartic Laurel Hill, only a hop. skip and jump from the hotel, where the young people make love to each other under the trees-yes even on "Sacrifice Hook," that you read about in Hope Leshie; and where the flowers nestle, and the birds sing, and the squirrels

But, oh! if you could only stay over another day, and we would have a trout fish in Bryant's Green River, and some of those speckled beau-ties Headley brags so much about. How many was it he caught-forty pounds or forty pensy weights?

Distillery Milk in Philadelphia.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July M. The remarks copied by you from the

Philadelphia Ledger in relation to still-alop milk in Philadelphia are unintentionally erronsous.

The writer in the Ledger knows nothing of the cow-pens in the suburbs of Philadelphia, or are not a suburbs.

the cow-pens in the suburbs of Philadelphia, of he never would have said "such things are not and could not be tolerated" in Philadelphia.

They do exist, and I have for years given attention to them. I hope the Ledger will ferret them out and pursue this subject, so immensely important to health. At many dairies, near Philadelphia, is to be seen the barrel on wheels that carries the slop from the still. I would name places on Lombard-st. and South-st. West (and many others), where the writer can verify it. Where are the slops of the distilleries on the Schuylkill, at Vine-st., and South-st., below Fifth, consumed.

Fifth, consumed?
Only let him inquire into it, and he will find the milk of Philadelphia not as pure as a imagines. PHILADELPHIA. imagines.

SAD ACCIDENT .- We understand that one SAD ACCIDENT.—We understand that one of the firemen of the steamer Boston, named Sheridan, was killed on board that boat, on Monday evaling, while on her trip from Bangor for Boston. Ho was engaged in oiling the machinery, when he slipped and fell into the crank pit. The crank sweeps within three or four inches of the bed of the engine, and when it came round, it caught his body, crushing it in the most fearful manner, the body offering such resistance as to stop the engine. Beston put in here yesterday morning, and left the body, the deceased having connections here.

[Portland Adv.